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GERMANS REPULSE SOVIET SPEARHEADS ON SILESIAN FRONT

Fiercest Fighting Rages Along Queiss Between Sagan And Lauban

Domei

BERLIN, February 18.—Marshal Konev's armies during the past 24 hours tried hard to rip open the German front in Silesia along the Bober and Queis rivers south of Sagan down to Lauban as at least two pointed wedges, one pressing toward Dresden in Saxony and the other in the northwesterly direction south of the big Oder bend in frenzied effort to support the flank of Marshal Zhukov's vulnerable salient due east of Berlin.

Elastically moving German tank and infantry formations in hard fighting, however, scored successes in stemming back the Soviet spearheads and closed narrow gaps in the line. All breakthrough attempts along the entire critical front was prevented and fierce German counter-attacks over the week-end accounted for 858 Soviet troops killed and 23 tanks and 24 guns destroyed. At many points, the Soviets were perceptibly repulsed.

Marshal Zhukov's forces concentrated east of Berlin between Kuestrin and Furstenberg, meanwhile, have not yet started their expected offensive and aside from local thrusts by weak forces which were easily repulsed, no operations were reported from this area.

Fiercest Fighting Reported

Fiercest fighting raged on both sides of the Queis river between Sagan and Lauban and around Bunzlau. On both sides of Naumburg on the Queis, Soviet forces advanced up to Thiemendorf, six kilometers east of Lauban, along the Bunzlau-Lauban railway. An immediate German counter-attack threw them beyond the two towns towards the northeast. Equally vain Soviet thrusts were made against Naumburg and Tigersdorf.

At present, embittered fighting is raging along the Bunzlau-Kohlfurt railway. Equally grim fighting is going on near Rauscha on the western side of the Queis and in the Sagan forest.

Konev's troops launched further strong attacks against the German bolt front west of the Sagan-Naumburg line on the Bober to reestablish connection between their Bober bridgehead and their divisions standing in the Neider Lausitz sector. The German bolt positions held out against pressure by at least six divisions trying to open the Sagan-Sorau supply road. The Soviet forces standing in the Neider Lausitz border territory are still cut off. Yesterday they carried out only weak thrusts out of their Neisse bridgehead, north of Forst where three more villages were captured by the Germans.

Marshal Konev's other wedge probed the sector below the Oder with greatest pressure being exerted around Bobersberg and Crossen. Grim fighting is taking place at present with the partial forces which crossed the Bober. Near Christianstadt and to the north, the Soviets crossed the Bober, and the canal running parallel to it, but were pressed back across the river.

Hard fighting also continued south of Breslau where the Soviets repeatedly attacked between Strehlen and Kanth to force a breach in the Breslau defenses.

In south Pomerania, Soviet attacks were warded off at Arnswalde but the line from there to Pyritz is extremely interlocked with the Germans trying hard to straighten out the frontline.

Soviets Continue Pressure

In West Prussia, Soviet forces continued further strong pressure after the capture of Konitz and a critical situation developed in Tuchler Heath between Landeck and Graudenz. Attacking with tanks north and east of Konitz, the Soviets gained some deeper dents, the struggle for which is still going on. Fiercest fighting is reported around Graudenz.

The Soviet plan is obviously to press forward to Danzig but during the past 24 hours counter-attacking German forces prevented a breakthrough and latest reports said that German reserves have been brought up into the Konitz area and have checked advance of the Soviet spearhead.

Red Army General Is Killed in Action On E. Prussia Front

Domei

MOSCOW, February 18.—The Red Army headquarters today announced that General Ivan Cherniakovsky, Commander of the 3rd White Russian Army, was killed in action in East Prussia. He was the youngest of the Soviet generals on the Eastern Front being 37 years old, the announcement said. He died after being wounded on the battlefield.

BRITISH PUSHING ATTACKS PRELUDING BIG OFFENSIVE

No New Breakthroughs Achieved on West Front—High Losses Stop Enemy

Domei

BERLIN, February 18.—The tenth day of the big battle between the Meuse and lower Rhine was ushered in by strong artillery barrage with subsequent tank-supported assaults as General Montgomery brought up another unit, the 3rd Canadian division, to force the German defense positions in that sector with overwhelming material strength and fierce artillery barrage supported, furthermore, by strong aerial attacks.

The British-Canadian attacks are spearheaded by several tank brigades and German quarters describe the fighting on the northern tip of the Western Front during the last few hours as definitely the "prelude to a new massed offensive on the Western Front." The brunt of the prelude attack is borne by the 1st Canadian and 2nd British armies.

Latest reports said that up to now no breakthrough has been achieved by the enemy forces although the fighting is reaching an unprecedented peak of ferocity with both sides bringing up fresh forces. The Canadians and the British are reported to be suffering the greatest of losses, way out of proportion to their gains.

British-Canadian thrusts made south of Kleve as far north as Goch sustained such heavy losses in men and material that the attacks were finally called off. Weaker British forces attacking along the road to Kalkar were beaten back and at present are waiting for reinforcements. The British tanks which advanced as far as Asperden south of Reichswald forest were driven back after grim street-fighting. At Moyland and south of Bedburg as well as in the Gennep region, German resistance nests blocking the enemy advance successfully foiled all breakthrough attempts of numerically far superior British crack units.

On the Roer front, the opening of the dams restricted the fighting to artillery exchanges. This sector of about 60 kilometers in width now forms a gap within the large deployment area of Eisenhower's still expected general offensive. The entire area between Roermond up to Dueren is flooded and the morass is necessitating far-reaching regroupings among the Americans. Moreover, German flank attacks have been launched farther to the north and are impeding the advance of the American 1st and 3rd armies farther to the south.

The American 7th army is also pressing hard against the German defense front in the area of Forbach-Saarbrucken, but the strong deeply echeloned German defense system leaves little doubt that the coming major offensive will take place in this area.

Generally intensified fighting all along the front from the Meuse down to the Alsace, however, indicates that Eisenhower is probing the German lines for the weakest point for his decisive breakthrough attempt.

TRADE UNION ORGAN SET

Delegates to London Meet to Have Headquarters in Paris

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 18.—Delegates to the World Trade Union Conference now meeting in London have agreed to establish an entirely new world federation of trade unions with headquarters in Paris, says a London dispatch. These international delegates represent 60,000,000 workers and this was a striking victory for America's Sidney Hillman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The report said that a representative committee of 41 has been set up to do the organizational work and act as an authority until the World Trade Union Conference is reconvened.

POSTHUMOUS PROMOTIONS WON BY 30 AIR WARRIORS

Members of Chuyu, Giretsu, Junchu, Shichu, Shisei Units Honored, Navy Reveals

First Lieutenant Kyoshi Yamada and 29 other members of the Chuyu, Giretsu, Junchu, Shichu and Shisei Units of the Second Shimpu Special Attack Corps have been posthumously raised in rank as an act of grace from the Throne, according to an announcement by the Navy Ministry on February 20.

Among others, First Lieutenant Yamada and First Lieutenant Naoji Fukabori were promoted to Commander.

Sub-Lieutenant Toshio Kondo, Sub-Lieutenant Chiyuki Goto and Sub-Lieutenant Isao Danno were promoted to Lieutenant Commander.

Distinguished services by these members of the Chuyu, Giretsu, Junchu, Shichu and Shisei Units of the Second Shimpu Special Attack Corps were rendered during the period from October 27 to November 1 last year in Leyte Gulf and other places where they carried out ramming action against enemy vessels and died in the cause of the great principle on which the Empire is based, thereby demonstrating the fundamental spirit of the Japanese Forces.

The heroic acts of the members won for them a citation under date of December 15 in which Admiral Soyemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, proclaimed to the entire force under his command that the unswerving loyalty of the members would shine undiminished for ages.

The war results known to have been achieved by the members of the Chuyu, Giretsu, Junchu, Shichu and Shisei Units of the Second Shimpu Special Attack Corps in their daring attacks are given below.

On October 27 the Chuyu, Giretsu, Junchu and Shichu Units dashed at enemy vessels at anchor in Leyte Gulf and damaged one battleship, one cruiser, and one transport, and damaged and set afire one transport.

On October 29 the Shisei Unit and parts of the Chuyu and Giretsu Units intercepted an enemy fleet engaging in operations northeast of Manila, and in attacks spread over the morning and afternoon damaged one large-sized aircraft carrier and damaged and set afire two vessels of undetermined category.

On November 1 a part of the Shisei Unit, along with other units, dashed at an enemy fleet southeast of Tacloban and sank one cruiser or battleship and two cruisers and damaged and set afire one destroyer.

REFUTES CHAOS IN BERLIN

Reich Official Says No Disorder in Reich as Reuter Claims

Domei

BERLIN, February 18.—A high ranking official of the supreme body of the Reich administration in a statement today to DNB, dealing with Reuter's statement that chaos is prevailing not only in Berlin but throughout Germany, stated: "Hundreds of thousands of foreigners in the capital of the Reich and millions of foreigners all over the Reich are witnesses of the fact that neither in the provinces nor in Berlin prevails even the slightest confusion or nervousness. If, however, Reuter means by chaos the destructions in the residential quarters of the German towns caused by the enemy terror bombing, then unmistakable proof is available of the British and American immoral and nihilist attitude in conducting the war."

"Within the country there is peace and order despite war conditions, he added. "This fact has been confirmed recently by a Swedish journalist reporting that the railway traffic to and from the Western and Eastern fronts is functioning well."

The German official further emphasized that the responsible authorities in complete calm are continuing their service in the Reich capital and that all authorities are remaining at their places. He stated that it may be difficult for the British to understand this although it fully corresponds to the facts; namely, that the entire administration apparatus, either federal or municipal has been working all the time in the most exemplary manner fully supported by the population.

Nippon Soldiers in Manila Far Tougher Than Those on Bougainville, Enemy Admits

Domei

LISBON, February 17.—Exceedingly severe street fighting continues to rage in Manila, according to reports received here.

It has been the admission of American soldiers who have taken part in various operations in the Southwest Pacific area that the Japanese soldiers fighting in the streets of Manila are by far tougher than the Japanese troops which were engaged in encounters in the thick forests of Bougainville Island.

Frank Kelly, war correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, reporting on February 15 on the fighting going on Manila, said:

"The American forces have met with the severe resistance of the Japanese Army in the southern part of the old castle section which forms the strongest point in the hands of the Japanese in the area.

"The Japanese Forces have entrenched themselves in the police station, a modern splendid structure of reinforced concrete which took two or three years to complete, and are subjecting the Americans intent on capturing it to intense rifle and gun fire.

"An American infantry unit had hardly started to rush into this structure before the Japanese holding it flung hand-grenades down to them through holes drilled in the second floor.

"Every structure around the police station has been turned into a miniature fort with machine-guns ready, each surrounded by sandbags, in every room in it.

"There is absolutely no way to drive the Japanese out of these strong points except by the employment of tanks.

"A unit of the American army which is advancing northward toward the old castle area got caught in a mine-field laid by the Japanese in the area of a certain university which is serving as a pill-box for the Japanese and suffered heavy damage.

CHURCHILL MUST RESIGN, SAYS BRITISH POLITICIAN

Prime Minister Unsuited to Carry Out War or Make Peace, Declares Brockway

Domei

GENEVA, February 18.—Pointing out Prime Minister Winston Churchill's growing unpopularity and his inability to make satisfactory explanations to those countries which were shocked at the recent results in the war situation, Fenner Brockway, influential British politician writes in the New Leader that the prime minister should be ousted from power immediately.

He declared that Churchill was unable to eliminate the general disappointment and his policy had been a dangerous threat for some time and stressed that Churchill's resignation should take place now, without waiting until the end of the war.

Continuing he said, "Churchill must go. He cannot end this war and is unsuited for establishing peace. His declarations concerning the war situation are no longer satisfactory to those countries that are shocked at the recent results. The British people have become heavily disappointed concerning (1) the long duration of the war; (2) the political conflict between England, the United States and the Soviet Union and (3) the happenings in the 'liberated' countries."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 18

Our troops broke deeply into the enemy Gran bridgehead north of the Danube penetrating as far as the southern bank of the Pariski Canal. On either side of the Losoncz-Altsohi Road at Schwarzwasser enemy breakthrough efforts were again frustrated. The strong Soviet pressure north of Ratibor as well as between Strehlau and Kanth continues, but our troops prevented any major enemy success.

The Soviets continued to attack between Lauban and Crossen-Oder while the enemy attacking the southern and southwestern front of Breslau was repelled in stiff fighting.

In southern Pomerania, enemy positions were pierced in attack and prisoners captured. In the Tuchel Heath and west of Graudenz, our troops are offering grim resistence to enemy attempts at breaking through which were made with reinforced formations.

In East Prussia fighting abated somewhat and enemy attempts to split up the front in the existing focal points were frustrated also yesterday after the destruction of 38 tanks. Strong enemy attacks southeast of Libau and northwest of Doblen failed while several penetrations were sealed off or removed in counterthrusts.

In the west, the First Canadian Army, after its attacks on either side of the Cleve-Kalkar Road, shifted its center of attack to the southern part of Reichswald. Infantry and tank formations, attacking under strongest fire protection, broke down despite renewed reinforcements northeast of Goch before our fire while west of that place they were able to come closer to the town after heavy fighting. On the Sauer our troops held the battlefield against American thrusts.

Parts of the American 7th Army launched an attack yesterday against our bridgehead north of Saarbruecken and the fighting with its center of gravity on either side of Forbach is continuing.

Before La Rochelle our troops threw the enemy out of one sector, while the garrison of Gironde-South repelled enemy shocktroops.

In Croatia attacks of strong enemy bands north of Mostar were checked while enemy attempts at crossing the Drave north of Virovitica were smashed.

The targets of the Anglo-American terror attacks yesterday were the Rhine-Main territory and southwestern Germany and damage was caused in the residential quarters of Frankfort-on-the-Main.

The retaliation fire on London was continued.

Our midget submarines sank out of a convoy between the Thames and the Scheldt an enemy supply freighter of 3,000 tons and torpedoed another whose sinking is probable.

COMMODITY PRICE COUNCIL FORMED BY GOVERNMENT

Prime Minister Will Be President: Aim Is to Assure Wartime Economy

Establishment of the Wartime Commodity Price Council for guaranteeing the planned operation of wartime economy, was announced by the Official Gazette issued on Monday morning. The decision of the Government to organize the Council was announced by the Board of Information on Sunday.

The Council will have the Prime Minister as its President, one Vice-President to be appointed according to the recommendaton made by the Prime Minister, and not more than 15 members to be appointed by the Cabinet according to the recommendation of the Prime Minister.

It has been decided that Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata will be the Vice-President of the Council, and the following 14 men have been selected as members of the Council: Lieutenant General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Association for Service to the State Through Industry; Yoshiaki Hatta, Adviser to the Cabinet; Okinori Kaya, Adviser to the Finance Ministry; Teijiro Toyoda, Adviser to the Cabinet; Toyotaro Yuki, Adviser to the Cabinet; Masatsune Ogura, Supreme Economic Adviser to the Nanking Government; Shinzo Koizumi, Adviser to the Cabinet; Takuo Godo, Member of the House of Peers; Tsuruhei Matsuno, President of the Association for Service to the State Through Labor; Baron Bunkichi Ito, President of the Mining Control Association; Tadaatsu Ishiguro, Adviser to the Central Agricultural Society; Viscount Keizo Shibuzawa, Governor of the Bank of Japan; Masataka Ota, member of the House of Representatives; and Kenzo Matsumura, member of the House of Representatives.

In announcing the formation of the Wartime Commodity Price Council, President Taketora Ogata of the Board of Information made the following statement on Sunday:

"The Council is to conduct investigations and discuss important matters concerning the basic wartime commodity price policy and its operation, according to the request of the Prime Minister. In its organization the Council will have one President, one Vice-President, not more than 15 members and temporary committees. Special committees may also be established.

"The first meeting of the Council is to be held shortly, and the Government expects that the planned operation of wartime economy will be smoothly enforced by making the present Council manifest its fullest function, by making efforts to realize a powerful commodity price policy and by adjusting other organs for price administration."

Argentina Files Protest

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 18.—The Argentine Government has lodged a strong protest to Germany against the detention of seven Argentine diplomats, according to a Buenos Aires report. The Argentine Foreign Office declared that after the breaking off of diplomatic relations between Argentina and the Axis a year ago, German diplomats were allowed to return to their country and therefore, Germany's action has caused much dissatisfaction in Argentina.

B-29 FORMATIONS RAID TOKYO AREA ON MONDAY

Imperial Headquarters Reveals 10 Attackers Downed in Partial Report of Results

The main strength of about 100 Mariana-based B-29 bombers attacked Tokyo and its neighboring district on the afternoon of February 19, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 5:30 p.m. on Monday.

The same communique also revealed that 10 enemy raiders had been shot down up to 4 p.m. and that other war results in the intercepting operations are now being investigated.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
5:30 p.m., February 19

"About 100 B-29 bombers penetrated Japan Proper on the afternoon of February 19 and attacked Tokyo metropolis and its environs with their main strength.

"As to the war results in the counterattacking battle, investigations are now being made but those confirmed up to 4 p.m. were 10 planes shot down.

"Damage on our side was slight."

ENEMY IS HURLED BACK IN AREA NEAR PAKOKKU

Attempt to Penetrate Nippon Position in Ramree's Outskirts Also Frustrated

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

BURMA FRONTLINE BASE, February 17.—Japanese Forces repulsed a strong enemy force attacking the Japanese position at a point about 10 kilometers west of Pakokku on February 10.

The enemy had moved eastward from the vicinity of Theinlin in concert with the enemy forces moving along the Irrawaddy River and had attacked Kamura with a force of several hundred troops advancing in the wake of tank forces, protected by fighter planes and a barrage of artillery fire.

The daring Japanese counterattacks put four enemy tanks out of commission and more than 400 enemy troops were killed or wounded in the fighting on February 10. Twenty-one guns and a large amount of ammunition were seized.

Suffer 400 Casualties

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

BURMA FRONTLINE BASE, February 17.—The Japanese Forces on the night of February 9 inflicted more than 400 casualties on the enemy forces which attempted to penetrate the Japanese positions in the hills in the outskirts of Ramree.

The enemy attacked with its main force assisted by some 10 tanks. The Japanese seized 21 guns and a large quantity of ammunition.

Furious Japanese counterattacks on the enemy are still taking place.

The Japanese Forces on Ramri have been striking hard at the enemy in daring storming attacks at all places since the enemy landing at Kyoukphyoo on January 21 and are exacting big sacrifices of blood from the enemy.

NEARING FINAL SOLUTION

Subasic Says Yugoslavia Reorganizing Political Life

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 18.—Prime Minister Ivan Subasic of the exile Yugoslav Government in London was quoted by the Belgrade radio today as saying that the problem of reorganizing the political life of Yugoslavia was nearing its final solution and that the nation will have the opportunity to adjust itself fully to the final constitution.

Subasic reported that this great change is the result of the agreement recently concluded with Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch, Commander in Chief of the Yugoslav Partisan Army. He appealed to the Yugoslav people for continued unity and said that a great future lies before them.

Stettinius Sees Vargas

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 18.—Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, arrived in Rio de Janeiro by air on Saturday for a meeting with Brazilian President Getulio D. Vargas prior to going to Mexico City for the Pan-American Foreign Secretaries' Conference scheduled on February 21, according to a Rio de Janeiro dispatch. Stettinius is just back from the Crimea Conference at Yalta and Moscow.

Enemy Fliers Blast Hospital in Rangoon Run by Netaji's Army

Domei

RANGOON, February 18.—Enemy airmen bombed the Indian National Army Hospital during the raid on this city on February 11 and have roused the indignation of the Indians here. On the night of the air raid, prominent Indian residents held a big rally at which pledges were renewed for greater cooperation in the war. Decision was also adopted to make a contribution of 20,000,000 rupees toward the expenses for the repair of the hospital. On February 13 another rally was held, attended by Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. It was decided to set up a Committee for Revenge on the Enemy and it plans to organize volunteer vengeance corps somewhat similar to the Japanese Special Attack Corps.

MACARTHUR'S CAMPAIGN IS STRATEGICAL FAILURE

Spokesman of Japanese Fleet In China Waters Surveys Current War Situation

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 19.—Captain Keizo Matsushima, Chief of the Press Section of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters, in a statement issued today surveying the current war situation, declared: "The Americans have committed a glaring strategical error in the Battle of the Philippines, by not destroying the fighting strength of our forces. Several weeks have already elapsed since the enemy first landed in the Lingayen Bay sector, but the only war result he has gained after pushing southward down the central Luzon plains has been to reach Manila, which has now lost its strategic importance. The Japanese garrison forces on Luzon Island still maintain all the strategic key points, while the mainstay of our troops is practically unscathed."

Captain Matsushima continued: "In sharp contrast with General Douglas MacArthur's strategical failure, General Tomoyuki Yamashita's superior military strategy, in aiming at the attrition of enemy forces while disregarding attempts to command full mastery over mere land areas, has made a profound impression upon the trained minds of military men."

"MacArthur has already thrown into the Luzon sector the greater part of his troops. However," Captain Matsushima pointed out, "aware of the insignificant strategical gains MacArthur has achieved in contrast to his severe losses, there are indications that the Americans are concentrating additional troops to launch new operations. Fearing that MacArthur might be nailed down in the Philippines in protracted warfare, the enemy may try to push deeper into our line of defense."

"There are three possible moves the enemy might make," Captain Matsushima said. "They are, firstly, invasion of the Japanese mainland; secondly, invasion of the China continent; and, thirdly, landing on the southeastern Asiatic peninsula. Of these three lines of action, the enemy is probably most desirous of landing on our mainland; however, if the enemy should attempt this move, he will be confronted with the deadliest resistance he has ever encountered. On the other hand, if the enemy comes ashore on the southeastern peninsula of Asia, for example anywhere in the sector extending from French Indo-China to the Malai peninsula, he will have the advantage of operating in concert with the anti-Axis forces in Burma; this operation, however, will have the drawback of offering minor strategic effect. Therefore, what the enemy schemes and wants most is to make a landing on the China continent; such an attempt by the enemy, however, will also encounter numerous difficulties."

"Being unable to make any appreciative strategic headway even in the Philippines," Captain Matsushima emphasized, "the enemy will fail to gain any military success on the China continent, which is strongly defended by the Japanese Fleet in China Waters and by our seasoned and superbly trained expeditionary forces. Our strategic positions in China particularly have been consolidated as a result of the recent Japanese cleanup operations against the enemy remnants, as well as the destruction of the enemy bases in Central and South China. Should the enemy attempt to land in this sector, he will suffer more serious losses, personnel and material than he has in any other operation he has ever undertaken. Our operational plan follows principally the line of decimating enemy troops which so far has been of considerable success."

JAPANESE UNITS HIT FLANK OF INVADERS ASSAULTING MANILA

I.H.Q. Also Reveals Enemy Landings on Corregidor Isle, Bataan Peninsula

Powerful Japanese Forces sallying forth from the area east of Manila on February 14 attacked the flank of the American forces that have been attacking the city, while the Japanese Units defending the Philippine capital are now engaged in furious battles, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 2:30 p.m. on Monday.

Part of the American forces landed in the vicinity of the southern tip of Bataan Peninsula on February 15 and on Corregidor Island the next day and are now reinforcing their strength, but they are being severely counterattacked by the Japanese Forces on the spot, the same communique added.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
2:30 p.m., February 19

"1. Our powerful forces sallied forth from the area east of Manila on February 14 and attacked the flank of the main strength of the enemy troops that have been attacking the city. Acting in unison, our Units defending the said city are now engaging in furious battles.

"2. Part of the enemy forces landed in the vicinity of the southern tip of Bataan Peninsula on February 15 and on Corregidor Island on the following day and are now reinforcing their strength.

"Our Forces stationed there, in counterattacking the enemy troops, are engaged in fierce fighting."

U.S. Paratroops Active

Counterattacking the persistent onslaughts of the U.S. forces that are desperately trying to reduce Manila as speedily as possible, Japanese Army and Navy Units defending the capital in close cooperation are continuing to engage in stiff fighting.

Powerful Japanese Units suddenly sallied forth from the area east of Manila on February 14 and attacked the flank of the main body of the enemy forces, namely, the 37th Division, the 1st Cavalry Division and part of the 11th Air-Borne Division which attacked the capital after advancing southward from the Cabanatuan area.

Breaking through the enemy position on the hilly sector northwest of Mariquina, crack Japanese Units struck the flank of the U.S. forces while other Japanese Forces which penetrated San Juan del Monte in the eastern outskirts of Manila, on February 13, smacked the enemy in the Quezon sector.

Meanwhile, units of the Japanese Garrison that have been strongly defending Manila for more than two weeks since the U.S. troops penetrated part of the city, launched a deliberate counterattack in conjunction with the onslaught on the enemy's flank.

Firmly holding their position on the line extending from the MacKinley Barracks to the southern area of the Pasay sector, the Japanese Forces in Manila are now inflicting big losses upon the U.S. forces and have succeeded in overcoming the stubborn enemy resistance.

Facing the furious Japanese counter blows, the two enemy divisions that landed in the Subic Bay area failed to make any gains beyond the establishment of a narrow front west of Olongapo where the enemy's drive was halted.

Meanwhile, part of the U.S. forces started a landing in the vicinity of Mariveles, the southern tip of Bataan Peninsula, on February 15. Close on the heels of this operation other U.S. troops landed on Corregidor Island on the following day aboard 10-odd landing barges. In concert with the assault from land and sea, U.S. paratroops descended on Corregidor.

Stiff fighting has developed in the southern tip of the Bataan Peninsula as well as on Corregidor where the Japanese Forces are counterattacking the enemy's offensive from the sea and air.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1945

Manchoukuo's Food Production

The formal announcement of the Manchoukuoan authorities last Saturday that the amount of grain brought to the market by February 10 has already surpassed the goal set for the current season marks another conspicuous success in the food production program of Manchoukuo. So important is this achievement that Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui has seen fit to commend his nation in glowing terms, while from Japan, Mamoru Shigemitsu, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, has been moved to express his warmest congratulations and admiration to the Manchoukuoan authorities.

The success this season even surpasses the notable record of last season when, with the goal set at 7,320,000 metric tons, actually 7,600,000 tons of grain were brought to the market to yield an excess of 4 per cent. For this year, with the goal of 8,630,000 tons already surpassed by February 10, indications are that the total will reach 8,300,000 tons by the time the season closes to result in an increase of 10 per cent over the already remarkable record of last year.

A good part of this achievement is no doubt attributable to the favorable weather which has prevailed over Manchoukuo for the past two years, but the major credit must be given to human effort. The patriotic diligence of the farmers in overcoming the handicaps imposed by wartime stringencies, the efficient work of the local administrative bodies and their affiliated institutions in improving the means of facilitating the flow of produce from the farms to the purchasing centers, and the extension of cultivated areas through the steady progress of various land reclamation projects have all contributed to the welcome result.

In particular the phenomenal success of the so-called Emergency Land Reclamation Project, organized in the fall of 1943 and put into immediate operation, has greatly accelerated the program which was commenced in 1940 and the reclamation of the important basins of the Second Sungari and Tunglao Rivers. That so much has been accomplished despite the shortage of labor and materials resulting from the war attests to the praiseworthy effectiveness of Manchoukuo's efforts.

Just how much increase in production has directly resulted from these activities is not known, but it is estimated that the total production of cereals in Manchoukuo this season has reached the neighborhood of 20,000,000 tons, of which the farmers retain the greater portion for their own consumption. The amount which appears on the market, therefore, represents a surplus which, after the relatively inconsiderable needs of Manchoukuo's urban population have been met, is nearly all available for export. This means that the bulk of the grains which appear on the market will be shipped to Japan and China to the inestimable strengthening of the food situation in those countries.

This valuable service of Manchoukuo in contributing to the food sufficiency of the whole neighboring area will prove to be a factor of tremendous significance in the conduct of the present war. It constitutes the keystone of the edifice of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs within the Japan-Chosen-Manchoukuo triangle, a compact inner fortress of defense which the enemy attacks cannot penetrate. Whatever may be the fluctuating fortunes of battle, the invulnerability of this inner fortress will enable Japan and her allies to push the war unrelentingly and permanently with no fear of interruption of essential supplies. Manchoukuo's success again this year in her grain marketing program, therefore, will be a formidable weapon in assuring the victorious defense of East Asia against the invading enemy.

The Sell-Out of Poland

Of all the accomplishments of the recent Crimea Conference, the handling of the problem of Poland has quite rightly aroused the greatest general outcry. For the decision of the Conference to set up a "Polish Provisional Government of National Unity" demonstrates again how unscrupulous the Anglo-Americans can be in utilizing the small countries of Europe as pawns in their game of power politics. It proves how hollow is the Anglo-American reaffirmation of the principles of the Atlantic Charter which was made in the communique of the Crimea Conference. It is no wonder that American Congressman Okonski has denounced this agreement as "a sell-out of Poland."

In this connection, it is significant to note that no mention was made of the Atlantic Charter in the section of the Crimea Conference communique relating specifically to Poland and Yugoslavia. The reaffirmation of the Anglo-American "faith" in the principles of the Atlantic Charter was made only in the general section referring to the "liberated" countries of Europe which was written by President Franklin Roosevelt himself. It is apparent from this fact that the Anglo-American Powers have abandoned their attempt to settle the Polish question on lines of justice and equity.

The fate of Poland, tragic though it is, is the natural result of the policy of the Polish rulers of 1939 of relying on the Anglo-American Powers for support. Had these rulers but cooperated in the construction of the new order in Europe espoused by Germany, they would have been able to spare their country the misery and humiliation which is the lot of that nation today.

The futility of relying on the Anglo-American Powers for assistance should, moreover, have been apparent to the Polish exile government long ago. For instance, the deceptive nature of the Anglo-American support in the Katyn Forest case of April, 1943, should have made it clear to the leaders of the Polish regime at London that the United States and Britain were only bent on utilizing Poland for bargaining purposes to better their own political positions.

The treacherous action of the United States and Britain at the Crimea Conference should be an objective lesson to the small countries of Europe who have cast in their lot with these perfidious Powers. The bland Anglo-American reaffirmation of the Atlantic Charter and the glib professions of sympathy for the political and economic welfare of the small European nations, as past events have time and again demonstrated, are but a screen for the extension by the Anglo-Saxon Powers of their imperialistic rule over the world.

Submarine History

On the sunny morning of September 28, 1914, Lieutenant Captain Albert Weddigen of the Imperial German Navy nosed his 300-ton submarine U-9, silent and unseen, into the midst of a British cruiser squadron in the North Sea. A few minutes later, with a thunderous roar and a jet of inky smoke, His Majesty's ship Aboukir buckled amidships, listed to port and plunged into the ocean's maw.

Within one hour, the cruisers Cressy and Hogue joined the Aboukir at the bottom of the sea, their vitals pierced by the U-9's torpedoes. More than 1,400 British seamen lost their lives. While the rest of the squadron searched frantically and futilely for the raider, Captain Weddigen slipped safely away to a hero's immortality in German naval annals.

Origin of Bayonet

The bayonet derives its name from the town where it was first manufactured—Bayonne, France. It was invented in 1670 and first used in England in 1693. Originally rifle bayonets were simply daggers stuck in the muzzles of guns, rendering them useless as firearms as long as the bayonets were fixed. One General Mackay introduced the ring bayonet which did not obstruct the rifle barrel.

TRADE PROGRAM FOR ASIA

Problem of Cotton Industry Is Discussed

By SHIGERU FUJII
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(Translated From the Toyo Keizai Shimpo)

II

Let us take up cotton industry, for instance, and study its capacity of exporting the surplus. The Japanese cotton industry, through the continual curtailment since the war, finds itself now practically in a position where any further reduction would be quite out of the question.

Throughout the course of this diminution, the cotton industry has constantly been striving to improve its position as best it can. To solve the difficulties in getting raw materials, the industry has been carrying on endeavors which aim at an ultimate attainment of self-sufficiency within the Common Prosperity Region. Technical progress in the cotton industrial plants has increased the uses to which various substitute fibers can be applied successfully to make good for the shortages in cotton and other fibers traditionally employed in the manufacture of clothing materials.

The reduction in productive equipment has been met by the adoption of efficient technical devices, evolved through many years' experiences. Decline in the productive capacity has been effectively held in check by these means.

The supply of labor and materials for the cotton industry has been favorable. In order, furthermore, to fulfill the responsibility of maintaining production, the cotton industry has been seeing to the organization of a number of cooperative bodies. The same must be the case with the other branches of the export industry of this country.

What must then be done in the field of foreign trade? The existing structure of controls over the foreign trade of Japan has been developed since the outbreak of the China Affair. As its central organ, the Koyeki Eidan (the Overseas Trade Corporation) began to function in July of 1943, unifying control over and management of the foreign trade with a view to conducting efficiently planned foreign trade. A lot of exertions have indeed been made to make the full use of the Corporation. But, the difficulties have not been few.

Criticism Is Not Meant

We do not mean to attempt here any criticism of the internal structure of the Corporation. What we would like to stress is the coordination of the productivity of Japan with that of the other parts of the Common Prosperity Region.

In the first place, the Overseas Trade Corporation should make it its task above all to function primarily for foreign trade. Of course, the Corporation's other task—the storing of the goods in the island—may have to be fully admitted to be more important at the present moment than overseas trade. In the second place, the Corporation should direct its important attention to exports. The very fact that the export volume is reduced at present means that the Corporation is bound to expend more of its efforts to make the amount of exports bigger. In the third place, close relations ought to be developed and maintained by the Corporation with the various foreign trade organs existing in the other countries of the Common Prosperity Region.

In striking contrast to the world economy of former years, when a panic was unavoidable because of the periodic drop in demand, the Common Prosperity Region has an unlimited volume of demand. Within this Region also exist abundant natural resources.

A natural conclusion that may be drawn from these blessings of the Common Prosperity Region, is that the way toward the economic prosperity of the Region would be best trodden by successfully linking up its unlimited demand with its inexhaustible natural resources.

Making light of the role which at present is and will in future be played by the foreign trade would, therefore, be suicidal. It would prove to be detrimental not only to the productive activities demanded by the current decisive stage of the war but also to the important work with which the wartime foreign trade is charged. Due considerations accordingly have to be exercised in the preparation and enforcement of policies related with foreign trade.

(End)

Armed Vehicles

Armed vehicles go back as far as 1200 B.C but till the time of World War I none was well armored enough to resist gunfire. Developed secretly by British engineers, several new vehicles were shipped to France packed in crates labeled "Tanks" to conceal the true nature of the shipment. The name remained. The tanks advanced on the Germans on September 15, 1916—forty-nine of the vehicles attacking the German lines on the Somme.

THE UNITED NATIONS MONETARY AGREEMENT

This is the concluding article prepared for the Nippon Times by the Sekai Keizai Chosakai, on the United Nations Monetary Agreement, which, since it was drafted last July at the Bretton Woods conference, has been the source of heated discussion among Anglo-American financial circles. Despite the attitude of the American Bankers' Association which recently issued a formal statement rejecting the plan, President Roosevelt on February 12, sent a message to Congress urging that the latter take immediate action to approve the agreement. In his message, Roosevelt asserted that America's postwar international policy must be based on two cornerstones: one the Dumbarton Oaks plan, and the other the Bretton Woods plan. This assertion by Roosevelt indicates, among other things, how important a part the United Nations Monetary Agreement plays in America's economic policy toward the world.—The Editor.

As Funk asserts, the present is the time when currency ought to be determined by each State in the exercise of its sovereign rights and its value be maintained by the labor and production of its nation. Gold which is not backed by goods can fulfil its function as currency only partially, and the actual situation is that, in domestic relations, gold has ceased to function as currency while in external relations it has lost much of its significance. Especially in the postwar days, when there will surely prevail much political and economic confusion everywhere, the stabilization of the currencies of all countries must of necessity wait on the financial and economic adjustment and monetary stabilization effected at home. It can, therefore, hardly be expected that the attempt of the Fund to stabilize the international exchange on the basis of gold will succeed without the fulfilment of these prerequisites.

Furthermore, the free exchange market envisaged by the Fund will never be realized so long as it pursues its rigid gold policy. What it can bring about will be an official exchange market or a restricted market, for under its rigid gold policy the exchange will be restricted and the currencies of all member countries in common use within the clearing bloc will essentially be the same as domestic currencies and will thus lose the automatic function of adjustment as in the free market. Between two markets existing far apart and with different economic conditions, the official exchange transactions which are devoid of elasticity in quotations will be impossible of practise.

Divergence of Views

Even conceding that the war will end in their victory, do they really believe that they are capable of enforcing their gold policy by dint of their political influence? Most probably, they do not. Even concerning the gold standard formula, we notice that irreconcilable divergences of view exist between the United States and Britain. It is more than probable that Britain will, some time after the war, carry out the devaluation, arbitrary or otherwise, of the pound and this will immediately be followed by the devaluation of the separate currencies of the pound. And then the currencies of many countries linked to the pound will soon follow suit. Should such a situation eventuate, the Fund's gold policy must needs be shaken to its foundation. Moreover, it is confidently to be expected that, no matter which side may emerge victorious from the war, all countries will be thrown more or less into confusion, financially and economically, at least for some time after the war, and in such postwar days of financial and economic disequilibrium, there is every likelihood of the autarchic policy of the prewar days will be adopted generally. How, in such an environment, can the inelastic gold policy be expected to succeed?

Who can gainsay that this will be followed by a period of depression and panic? The advent of such a period will gravely affect the stability of the U.S. currency as well as that of the currencies of all member countries. What safeguards, then, does the Fund possess to enable it to maintain its gold policy in such a serious contingency? We notice that by way of providing against such a period of chaos, the Monetary Agreement stipulates for a transition period of about five years, during which time exchange restrictions on the part of member countries can be tolerated. But under exchange restrictions either the free market or the gold standard formula will be but an abnormal entity, for the function of gold will then be ruthlessly restricted.

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As already stated, the Fund is essentially very incongruous and inconsistent, and to add to its defectiveness, it lies open to the arbitrary rule of the politically strong countries. The United States and Britain obviously intend to exploit the Fund for putting economic pressure on the smaller anti-Axis countries. Their selfish motive of maintaining the status quo and defending their rights and interests is manifest, in almost every clause of the Agreement. The Keynes plan attempted to make believe to protect the interests of economically weaker countries, but, in reality, it contained no provision calculated to advance their interests. The lack of consideration for the interests of such countries is noticeable more plainly in the Fund. The Soviet Union actually drew attention to this aspect and, stressing the need of regard for the economic structure peculiar to each member country, warned the Fund against excessive interference with it.

The principle of centering in the powerful countries which permeates the Fund shows itself more pronouncedly in the following:—

Firstly, it is manifest in the distribution of the quotas. Rejecting the suggestion made by Keynes that the prewar trade figures should be made the criterion for fixing the quotas, the gold holdings of individual countries was taken, in the main, as the standard, though this standard was apparently applied rather loosely. For instance, it was, as was pointed out before, clearly from political considerations that Chungking was given the fourth place. The chief consideration with the leading countries in allotting the quotas was, indeed, how to make up the "Big Five" as they planned. It is superfluous to say that the quotas so improperly fixed will be found inadequate in settling the postwar balance of payments.

Important Issue Sidetracked

Secondly, reference may be made to the fact that all clauses deemed deleterious to the reservation of rights in the hands of the stronger Powers have been struck out. The exclusion of the blocked credit issue was designed to benefit Britain, while a wide berth was given to the war debts issue to protect American interests. Except for the drafting of the World Bank plan, it may further be noted, no measures bearing on the postwar restoration work have been elaborated. What is particularly reprehensible is the fact that they have sidetracked the problem of removing trade barriers which is admittedly most important for developing trade after the war. It is so important that its solution ought to precede the stabilization of the international currencies and exchanges. This omission has been a subject of adverse comment even by American experts, notably Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of Chase National Bank.

Thirdly, we may mention the Fund's deficiency in the capacity of putting pressure on creditor countries. The system of apportionment which is to be applied in the event of scarce currency occurring provides the sole instance where the Fund may exert pressure on them, but even here its pressure will signify nothing more than an indirect demonstration. In most cases, it will be the United States against which it will be applied, but any pressure will be of little or no avail as applied to a country of the United States' predominant influence within the Fund.

Heavy Obligations

Fourthly, the heaviness of the obligations imposed on weak countries may be mentioned. The obligations which these countries have to fulfil to compensate for their use of the Fund's resources are both multifarious and heavy. Among these obligations are that of maintaining the par value of their currencies, that of restricting their gold transactions, that of controlling the domestic exchange market transactions and that of repurchasing its own currency, even with gold reserve against the issue of currency. Besides, they are forbidden to conclude bilateral currency and exchange agreements, to engage in multiple currency practices and to enforce exchange restrictions. Strictly speaking, these constitute infringements of sovereign rights. Yet, countries which default in these obligations are to suffer the penalty of expulsion from the Fund. Optional withdrawal from the Fund is recognized, it is true, but the kind of treatment to be meted out to any member country which dares to take such a course may well be imagined.

Lastly, attention may be directed to the organization of administration. It is so organized that the strong member countries can exercise absolute control over the Fund. The votes are distributed among the member countries in such a way that the "Big Five" can hold over three-fifths of the total, so that with their approval any measure can be put through. The United States is so favorably placed as to hold the casting vote in any debate. As regards the Board of Directors, it will most surely be led by the nose by the representatives of two or three big member countries.

The predominance of the politically powerful members within the Fund is perhaps inevitable in an agreement of this kind, for the operation of an international agreement on such a large scale necessarily requires the backing of mighty political force. But it is also true that the larger the political force to be exercised by powerful members—that is, the weaker the pressure that can be exerted on powerful members—the weaker must be the foundation on which the agreement stands. This is especially so in the case of economic agreements. The Monetary Agreement is a typical example of this truism. After all is said and done, the future working of the Fund will depend on the collaboration of the United States and Britain. In default of this collaboration, the Agreement will fall to the ground.

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As will be seen from what we have so far described, the Fund contains many weak points in its organization. In many respects, it is impertinent to the situation which it is intended to meet. It thus stands in need of many revisions and modifications if its defects are to be remedied. The United States—and Britain too for this matter—is, no doubt, fully alive to these shortcomings. And yet, the inordinate economic ambition she harbors propels her to attempt to carry out this scheme in the face of all the obstacles in the way.

It must, however be admitted that, defective, as the Fund system is, it is not without some strong points. The enhancement of gold's faculty as currency, the abolition of exchange restrictions and the recovery of the free market which it aims at will, if carried out even partially, do it credit. There is, besides, the World Bank plan, and these two schemes combined present the world with a stupendous undertaking with the biggest organization and the largest funds that any kindred enterprise has ever possessed. By weight of the magnitude of its organization and the immense funds it has at its disposal, it may be able to achieve what it may otherwise not be capable of accomplishing. Anyway, we cannot but admit that it will do much to enhance the fighting power of the anti-Axis camp.

What, then, does the United States expect from the Fund?

Firstly, she looks to the Fund for monetary and exchange stabilization. She regards this Monetary Agreement as an indispensable prerequisite for all other international agreements yet to be concluded for dealing with the postwar economic situation, for all her economic activities and investments abroad will be impossible without monetary and exchange stabilization.

Gold's Function Diminishes

Secondly, she expects the Fund to restore the function of her enormous gold fund. During the last decade or so, the function of gold as the medium for the settlement of the balance of payments has gradually been diminishing. This was an alarming state of affairs for the United States who holds a huge stock of gold. Should all countries ever come to reap the results they desire by managed currency and bilateral and compensatory agreements, the value of gold as medium of international settlement will be reduced exceedingly. Gravely apprehensive of such a contingency, the United States is naturally eager to utilize the present opportunity to reinforce the function of gold as such.

Thirdly, the United States intends to exploit the Fund, together with the projected World Bank, to facilitate her accommodation of funds to and her investments in the anti-Axis countries. The Fund Agreement is designed by the United States to further her ambitious design of establishing economic hegemony over the anti-Axis countries.

The United States avows for mutual aid among the anti-Axis countries and declares that the Fund aims, among other things, at the maintenance of high levels of employment and real income among the member countries. Behind these fine professions, however, lies her self-seeking design. What the United States really has in view is obvious from the fact that she fixed upon the conclusion of the Monetary Agreement in preference to all other agreements.

A Difficult Issue

The monetary problem is admittedly a very difficult issue of the day, and the difficulty multiplies when we attempt to solve it internationally—all the more so, if, as projected, solution is sought by linking it to gold. According to what has been made public recently, quite a few second-rate anti-Axis countries possess gold and Dollar funds in much larger amounts than was generally supposed, and some of them have enough of them to spare. In any case, what is of vital importance is that gold should have adequate purchasing power, as, otherwise, all plans will prove useless. If by switching over her enormous productive power to peacetime industries the United States can adequately meet the demand of anti-Axis countries, well and good, but, if not, the Fund's resources will prove of no practical value. Any reckless supply of funds to member countries would cause a disparity between domestic currency and clearing currency with the consequent grave effects on the domestic economy.

(End)

Hates Women

I hate women and I'm glad I hate them because if I didn't hate them, I would like them and I hate them.

News and Views

Lublin or London?

By K. OYA

The Crimean decision on the Polish issue is pregnant with multiple questions of keen interest to a discerning public. When it is recalled that the only thing that started the European War was the sworn opposition filed by Britain and France to Germany's perfectly legitimate and conservative request for the revision of the border line revolving around the Danzig corridor the change of Britain's attitude to the same Polish border question is more than amazing.

No less curious is the volte-face President Roosevelt has made from his past attitude which had been intimated in his reaction against Prime Minister Churchill's meek acquiescence in Premier Stalin's strong argument on the question of the partition of Poland; you can see that volte-face from the report of Judge James Byrnes who accompanied the United States Chief Executive to the Crimea Conference in his capacity of the Chief of the United States Economic Stabilization Board. Byrnes says in his report to the press that it was Roosevelt that played the role of chairman at the Crimea Conference, that it was he who offered ideas for solving the Polish issue, and that Stalin agreed to Roosevelt's terms. So it was Roosevelt who proposed the liquidation of Poland, the same man who was showing himself such an enthusiastic supporter of the exile Polish regime and was angry at Churchill for not doing the same!

Sounds Like Apology

And the funny part of the story is that after that "solution" or liquidation of Poland, they add to their official communique on the conference a little phrase saying that they "reaffirm their faith in the principles of the Atlantic Charter." That sounds like an apology all right, after what they did to Poland, an apology pleading for the future improvement of their action—whatever action they may mean—toward the smaller countries who are certainly uncomfortable watching the fate of Poland. Byrnes admits as much in fact when in connection with the question of "reaffirming" the Atlantic Charter, he said: "Small nations might otherwise hesitate; because they might think that they were proving decisions made by one of the great Powers." Incidentally nobody has forgotten Roosevelt's sensational disavowal of the Atlantic Charter as a "charter" saying "Churchill and I,—we—never signed any completed charter when we met in mid-Atlantic in the summer of 1941, although each possesses an incomplete memoranda signed by the other," the date: December 19, 1944. It can be remembered that similar statements have been made by Churchill on more than one occasion. They gave themselves the air of frankness by disavowing the practicality of the Atlantic Charter and by likening it to a high ideal or like Moses' Ten Commandments for instance.

So Poland has been cut up into two. But that is not the end of the question. A new and extremely interesting question follows that territorial vivisection, namely, which of the two Polish regimes Lublin or London, is going to be the power in Poland.

Poland of course is known to be torn between the two regimes; the existence of which separates the Anglo-American interests from those of the Soviet Union. The Anglo-American Governments have not yet formally recognized the Lublin regime created by the Soviet Union. The solution, or the show of solution on the territorial question of Poland does not mean the solution of the political question in the form of the existence of those two regimes; it has to be met and solved, and solved before April 25, 1945.

New Parley Slated

A new "Big Three" parley is to be opened, devoted to that question according to Byrnes, and the UP claims that American correspondents attached to the White House have already left by plane for the place from where to report about that parley. As in the case of the Polish territorial manipulation, so in this political issue the conference only has the virtue of formality to legalize the kind of a conclusion which is and was known without the call of the conference. To put the conclusion plainly, it is planned to put an end to the exile Polish regime in London and to set up the Lublin regime as the new government of Poland; it has been even arranged that the Lublin regime be represented at the San Francisco Conference set for April 25, as the legitimate government of Poland. The said new "Big Three" parley is going to meet simply to let the old exile Polish regime die gracefully in London!

The Crimea communique itself speaks for this conclusion in favor of Lublin, saying that a "new situation calls for the establishment of a Polish Provisional Government, . . . on a broader Democratic basis with the inclusion of Democratic leaders from Poland itself and from Poles abroad." Again to quote Byrnes on the Soviet attitude, "the Soviets had a strong argument, explaining that they want a strong Poland because twice in 25 years the Polish corridor has been the way through which the Germans have marched into Russia." That is of course speaking for the strong Soviet support of a strong Lublin regime because the Soviets have no intention of letting what happened happen for the third time.

The reaction of the Minister of Postwar Reconstruction of the Polish Government in London to the Crimean decision regarding the future of Poland has been vividly expressed in these words of his: "What is to be given us in the west is immaterial. The territory in the west in exchange for Eastern Poland is like giving my own small quilt away in exchange for a big boy."

That, in short, is in the language of the Big Three Powers, the conception upon which the future peace of the world is to be based—Amazing!

PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, February 19

SPIRITUAL ARMING REQUIRED

ASAHI—The U.S. Institute of Pacific Relations has completed a plan for the disposal of Japan. The document reveals the enemy's insolent ambitions in outrageous wording and contains things which cannot be dismissed merely as a ridiculous daydream. Particularly the fact that they even go the length of trying to tamper with our national polity is enough to make our blood "boil." However, we are ready with an answer both on the fighting lines and on the home front.

The existence of the U.S. Institute of Pacific Relations has been comparatively well known in our country. It is not an influential body and neither does it seem to have had much voice in deciding America's foreign policy. However, it is said that at the Ninth Pacific Conference held in January of this year, an important member of the U.S. State Department whose name was purposely kept secret, participated in the meetings. It was at this conference that the "Japan Disposal Plan" was decided upon. As to the contents of the plan, the version as broadcast to Europe and as broadcast to the Far East were different, one being generous and the other far from it.

What is aimed at is probably something like this: Every person and every organ, except those, in really responsible positions, will be made to favor a strong "Japan Disposal Plan." At the same time, armed warfare against Japan will be intensified. Then, as soon as even a slight psychological wavering can be observed on the part of the Japanese home front, they will grasp the opportunity to make a right-about-turn and announce a more generous "Peace Terms for Japan" through a responsible person. And when thus a split in the Japanese unity can be achieved, America will step in to wreak havoc on Japan. This would be one way of overthrowing Japan while keeping American war losses to the minimum.

Such a plan is based on the opinion that there are antagonistic views existing in Japan. Views on Japan as revealed in "The Far Eastern Crisis," the memoirs on the Manchurian Incident as written by Henry L. Stimson, now U.S. War Secretary and formely Secretary of State, still form the basis for American conceptions on Japan. Indeed, is it not always the same attempt to strike at this one point which can be discerned even at present in the propaganda broadcasts of both America and Britain, as well as in their propaganda leaflets?

That at the end of the last World War, Germany was almost destroyed by what General Ludendorff has termed the "Dolchstoss von hinten" (danger thrust from behind) was also because the Allied Nations had brought about a split in German unity through the announcement of just such false peace terms. However, at the Peace Conference the Allied representatives apparently forgot Wilson's "Fourteen Points" as well as all the other numerous public pledges. The German people thus had to pay for believing in what they should not have believed in more than 20 years of sacrifices in blood, sweat, tears, and hunger.

The communique issued by the Crimea Conference recently held among America, Britain and the Soviet Union says "the enemy is Nazism, and not the German people." This is a return to the 1939-40 propaganda formula and means nothing else than that the moment has come for them to mitigate their one-time claim for the "extermination of the entire German nation." However, the German people were this time not fooled.

For us, it is not sufficient to just read the "Japan Disposal Plan" and rise in indignation. We must understand that this is merely a prelude to the enemy's maneuvers, and we must be prepared for all kinds of further statements and propaganda. In other words, we must be spiritually armed.